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The Iowa Homemaker vol.39, no.6

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The Iowa Homemaker vol.39, no.6

Authors

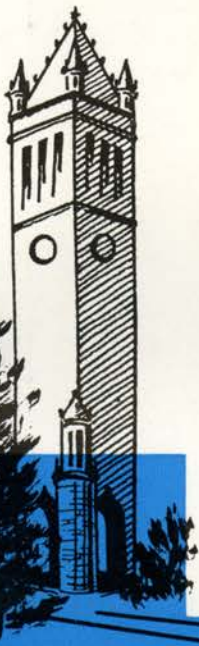
Sandra Cruickshank, Ken Krause, Norm Engle, Eldean Borg, Martha Keeney, Jill Gaylord, Jackie Andre, Ken Krause, Donna Read, Jim Stayner, and Gail Devens

The Iowa

Homemaker

and

Agriculturist



WINTER PARTY

See Page 5

HOMEMAKER—Vol. 39, No. 6
AGRICULTURIST—Vol. 58, No. 5

January, 1959



**RIDING THE CREST
OF**

farmer acceptance



JOHN DEERE • Moline, Illinois

"WHEREVER CROPS GROW, THERE'S A GROWING DEMAND FOR JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT"



Lubrication of enclosed parts can now be inspected without disassembly. Standard Oil scientists have developed the instrument system shown here which measures the presence or absence of the required lubricant on concealed parts by checking the ability of the entire assembly to cut down radiation passed through it.

How to "see" without looking

At a final inspection station how would you make sure that enclosed parts were properly lubricated? Until recently, if you really wanted to know, you had to remove the housing, disassemble the mechanism—a costly, time-consuming process—and take a look.

But now Standard Oil research has solved the problem with a new instrument system that does away with disassembly. It passes radiation through the assembly and measures the amount that gets through. Inspectors can tell whether or not the proper level of lubricant is present without looking inside.

This remarkable device is just one of hundreds of ways in which Standard has helped industry solve problems connected with lubrication. It was developed by a team of Standard Oil scientists and engineers who saw the need for a new approach to an old problem.

Such creative thinking is the product of the atmosphere in which Standard Oil scientists work. They have the time, the equipment and the opportunity to contribute to the progress of their industry and their country. That is why so many young scientists have chosen to build satisfying careers with Standard Oil.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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THE SIGN OF PROGRESS...
THROUGH RESEARCH

The Iowa Homemaker and Agriculturist

Homemaker — Volume 39
Agriculturist — Volume 58

JANUARY, 1959

Number 6
Number 5

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About the ... Cover

What could be better for a cover picture on these wintery days than two people skating on Iowa States' natural ice rink — Lake LeVerne? The two graceful individuals skating towards the camera are Sally Breur and Collin Thatcher.

Both of these individuals have been skating almost since they were able to walk. Sally is an amateur figure skater of some standing and Collin played quite a bit of hockey on a semi-professional basis before breaking his leg in a game. By the way, both of these people are now going to school here at Iowa State.

The color photograph is another example of the process developed here and the cover was designed by Roger Albertson.



Why We Combined

When our readers pick up this issue of the magazine many of them will probably be a little surprised and perhaps bewildered why it is called the *Iowa Homemaker and Agriculturist*.

For a number of years various students and staff members have been suggesting the possibility of combining the *Iowa Homemaker* and *Iowa Agriculturist* into one magazine. Perhaps some of you who are familiar with the history of the two magazines will recall that in the beginning they were combined. However, the two separated many years ago and have been individual organizations ever since.

With the coming of so many campus publications that depend on advertising in recent years the two staffs decided to conduct this experiment and see whether it would be feasible and profitable for them to combine once again. Result — the issue you are now reading.

After all the data are accumulated it will be presented to the publication boards of each magazine along with suggestions for either a permanent combination or a continuation of the present policy. Next month the two will be separate again.

Homemaker and Agriculturist

Editorial

HOW MANY families are saving trading stamps? According to statistics two out of three families do. Many of us shop at stores just for the simple reason that they give stamps rather than going to a store where the prices may be a few cents lower, the same merchandise, and no stamps. But are these stamps good or bad?

It seems to this writer, trading stamps make four distinct contributions to the economy of this nation. First, a number of independent surveys show that trading stamps make the consumer feel as if this is a painless way to save a little something back for a "rainy day" while at the same time purchasing something of immediate value.

Secondly, it appears that trading stamps help to increase the effectiveness of competition in retailing since they may be used to attract more trade where price reductions are not feasible. There is also another side to this argument and that is in many cases the retailer may introduce trading stamps and at the same time reduce his prices. This becomes a reality when the trading stamps attract enough new customers to offset both the cost of the stamp plan and that of reducing prices.

Another social value of trading stamps, according to some independent studies, show that they are especially helpful to the smaller retailers. The reason for this is that the smaller stores find it easier to obtain the sales increases necessary for stamps to be profitable.

And finally, since stamps are given only to those making cash payments, they tend to eliminate the use of excessive credit. Excessive credit is not only costly to retailers, but also jeopardizes the family budget as so many of us well know.

There have been many and varied attempts by the courts and legislatures to ban the use of trading stamps. The attempts at restriction or prohibition have generally taken three forms—outright prohibitions, imposition of taxes or regulations so outrageous as to make the issuance of trading stamps impossible, and the classification of trading stamps as a "gift enterprise."

Except for two lower court Federal Decisions, the courts have universally held gift enterprise acts unconstitutional based on the grounds that trading stamps involve no element of chance, and therefore are not a gift enterprise.

—The Editors

DO TRADING STAMPS Cheat YOU As A CONSUMER?



Many people have long argued against the trading stamp business. But whether we like to admit it or not the trading stamp business is here to stay and helps the nation's economy.

"early bird"

Betty Barclay cottons

Crisp, bright, brand new cottons keynote our exciting early bird collection by Betty Barclay. Choose a whirling full skirt, a cleverly tailored two-piecer, a sophisticated sheath or a versatile jacket dress. You'll find them all here in a wide range of luscious spring colors. Sketched only three of our many styles. Think spring now, and join us for our "early bird" cotton showing!



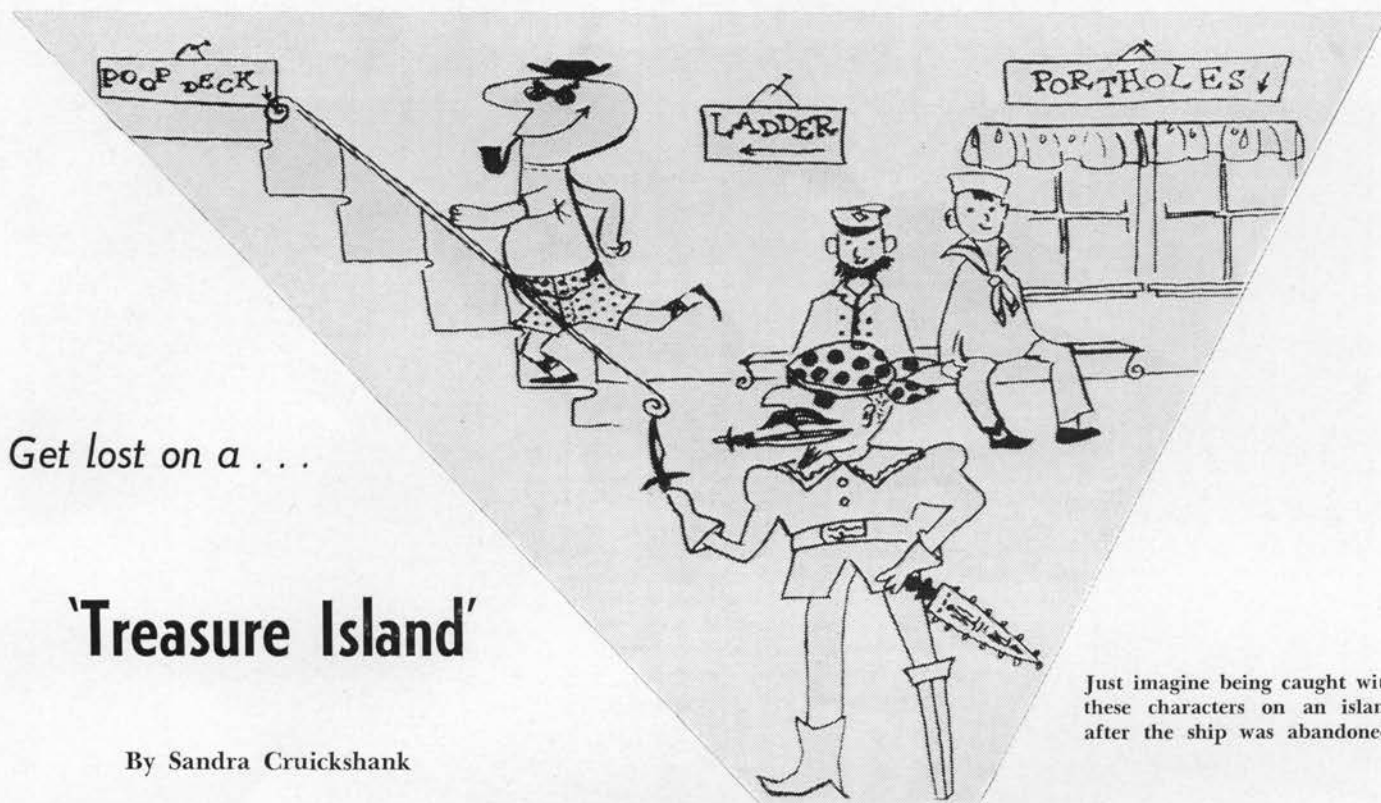
1. Two-piece Arnel® and cotton, fitted top with short sleeves, high, round neckline, with detachable dotted kerchief, permanently pleated skirt. Navy or flame red. 7 to 15. 10.98

2. Pin dot cotton and Cupioni jacket dress. Three-quarter length sleeved jacket lined with red pique tops full skirted dress with high round neckline trimmed with pique collar, short sleeves, wide cummerbund. Red or navy with white dots. 7 to 15. 14.98

3. Tie print cotton, button trim sleeves, kerchief neckline. Green or red. 7 to 15. 9.98

—JUNIOR DEB SHOP: THIRD FLOOR; EAST
and All Youngers Branch Stores

YOUNKERS
"Satisfaction Always"



Get lost on a . . .

'Treasure Island'

By Sandra Cruickshank

Just imagine being caught with these characters on an island after the ship was abandoned.

LAND AHOY!...Safe at last on a deserted island! Clear the decks for a whale of a party with all your shipmates this cold January. A ship wreck party is just the thing to warm the atmosphere and pay back your social obligations acquired during the Christmas season. Invite your guests to the party with a gay verse rolled up inside a pill bottle, as if a message had been cast away from the stricken ship. Suggestions for costumes are: old fashioned swimming suits with high heels, necklaces, and earrings; old navy costumes; an old wool suit; hula skirts; and even pirate costumes with daggers are fun. Additions could be a child's inner tube, water wings, a shower cap or a life jacket.

In the dining room make a big sign showing the menu.

Emergency Rations

"whalebungrers"—hamburgers "sea biscuits"—buns
pork 'n beans
"seaweed salad"—cole slaw "root tray"—relishes
coffee

Label parts of your house with navy terms. First have the guests "Walk the Plank" to enter the house. Other ideas are:

"Stand By To Be Picked Up"—front hall
"Hatchway Below Decks"—basement door
"Passageway"—hall "The Ladder"—stairs
"Bulkhead"—wall "Portholes"—windows
"The Galley"—kitchen "Deck"—floor
"Bunkrooms"—bedrooms "The Head"—bathroom
"Poop Deck"—landing "Ward Room"—dining room

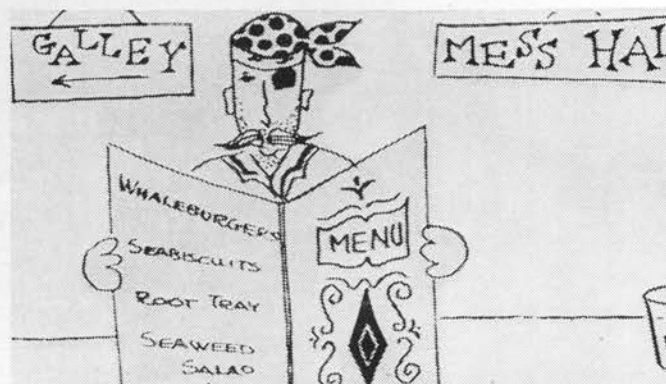
If you serve supper, send everyone out on a treasure hunt or scavenger hunt right after the meal. This will give you time to straighten the house, wash dishes, put the kids to bed, and set up other games. Items to use

for a scavenger hunt could include a fish net, yachting hat, officer's hat, picture of Admiral Byrd, bosun's whistle, copy of *Moby Dick*, officer's stripes, navy bean, etc.

In a large room, bean bag golf is fun. Use old mixing bowls, gardening pots, laundry baskets, or flower pots as holes. Old fashioned mixing games can develop into exciting, competitive team sports. Be sure to put people who came together on different teams. The latest in musical chairs is to have the husbands or dates find the chair and the women find a lap.

During the early part of the evening circulate among the guests doing "out of order" things. Put a pin on a tie, a cigarette behind an ear of someone who doesn't smoke, rubber band around the instep of a shoe, or a bobby pin in a man's hair. Use your imagination in thinking up ideas. Allow only 5 or 10 minutes for people to find all "mistakes" on others and give a nice prize to the winner instead of the silly things given for other games.

Use old pill bottles to send the invitations and make the many odd signs on cardboard or a stiff white paper.



How Funk's-G fits into your career in Agriculture



Bill Falck, '58, is a Funk's-G District Sales Manager

Bill Falck is a new "full-timer" with Funk's G-Hybrids, but he is no stranger to the organization. For three summers he worked in the Funk's-G sales and production departments while attending Iowa State.

Bill grew up on a dairy farm near Aurora, Iowa, and spent four years in the Navy before entering Iowa State. He graduated in February

1958 with a major in Agricultural Education. Now Bill lives in Knoxville; is in charge of Funk's-G sales for the counties of that area.

His job — **to help his dealers serve their customers better.** Above he is showing a group of them the results of Funk's-G research evaluation tests this past summer.



Funk's G - Hybrids

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

Belle Plaine, Iowa

Developed by World-Wide Research, and Grown in U. S., Canada, Italy, Spain, Argentina

Homemaker and Agriculturist

Multiple Farrowing

By Ken Krause

ONE OF THE topics that is currently undergoing a great deal of discussion in agriculture is changes that are taking place in hog production methods. Heading the list of ideas that might help hog farmers to maintain or increase their farm profits are multiple farrowing, raising in confinement on concrete, and balanced rations. These ideas aren't completely new, but have been modified over a period of years.

The McClean County System of Swine Sanitation was introduced in 1919. This system used rotated pasture for both breeding and fattening herds. With this system the conventional one-litter systems of hog production are common. The one-litter system is associated with sows farrowing on pasture in the summertime and the two-litter system usually is a program with gilts that farrow in the spring and then are rebred to farrow in the fall.

Since the introduction of the McClean County System, research workers have stressed the improvement of details, and have not generally advocated revolutionized systems of production. It is difficult for the producer to bring together these details and develop a new system. Consequently when researchers and others began to consolidate the great masses of research findings into a new system of production involving radically different methods, farmers showed much interest. Established farmers, too, wished to learn about the new multiple farrowing systems and

confinement raising methods.

In the new multiple farrowing system which emerged, several groups of sows are kept and farrowings are spread over several different months. This may involve the complete or partial confinement on concrete. Thus multiple farrowing has joined the expansion of the conventional systems of production as a method of increasing volume.

Some observers contend that multiple farrowing uses facilities more fully than conventional systems, thus reducing fixed costs in investment per unit of output. However, new management problems arise with confinement and increased intensity. Labor requirements are more evenly distributed over the year, but more total labor may be required.

The owner-operated Joe Wise farm near Storm Lake is a 160-acre example of an operation that has consolidated many new swine raising ideas. Wise has averaged 703 pigs marketed from the farm during the past five years.

A complete balanced ration is mixed and ground through this home-made system of grainery equipment. Self-feeders keep a constant supply of feed before the hogs.



A small laying flock, crop acres and the hog enterprises keep Wise and a full-time hired hand busy all year.

Wise has constructed an elevator type building which he uses to grind and mix balanced feeding rations. A horse barn has now been remodeled to serve as a growing area for pigs after they are moved from the farrowing house. Large, open-type sheds adjoined by cement floors provide fattening space.

A steam unit is used to keep the large concrete areas clean. In this type of operation, sanitation is a must. This is one reason why multiple farrowing and raising in confinement on concrete may never replace the conventional methods of swine production for many farmers.

Adoption to multiple farrowing and confinement on concrete may be hampered by two other important limitations—larger capital requirements and greater attention to all management phases of the hog enterprise.



This elevator-type building was constructed for storing, mixing, and grinding rations.



From

FROM A BANANA tree to the common carnation, the college greenhouses display color and greenery in a welcome contrast to the drab, cold January outside.

If you enter the greenhouse from the south door which faces toward Curtiss Hall, you will find yourself transported to the tropics. In this tropical house, you can wander among palms and banana trees, fig trees and lemon trees.

Kept at a temperature between 70 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit, this house displays a collection of many kinds of typical fruits and ornamentals from tropical areas. One of the interesting trees is a southern hemisphere version of the white pine called the Norfolk Island Pine. Its leaves shape into intriguing whorls.

In addition to the fruit trees mentioned there are also orange trees and cumquats. With the exception of the lemon tree, none of these are bearing fruit at the present time, but a summer visit might find this situation reversed.

Some of the ornamentals here include Bougainvillea, a climbing shrub having numerous flowers, and taro, a plant whose roots are used for food in tropical countries. The roots are ground, mixed into a paste and allowed to ferment, making a food called poi. Here the plant is used only for an ornamental.

One house visitors always want to see is the tropical house. Here, at temperatures between 70 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit, are grown typical specimens of many tropical fruits and ornamentals. The tree pictured at the upper right is a Variegated Fig. This does not bear edible fruit, but the specimen in this greenhouse is one of the few in existence. Directly below the fig is an example of the Rattan palm from which the popular Rattan summer furniture is made. One of the interesting tropical fruits not included in the picture is the Ponderosa Lemon. This tree is bearing large lemons at the present time and is one of the few trees which also has flowers and green fruit at the same time. Other fruits are oranges, figs and cumquats.

Banana Trees to Roses

One variety in the tropical greenhouse which often draws comment is a relative of the lily called the Glory-Bower. Because this plant closely resembles a corn plant, many people question the use of corn as a part of a tropical display.

If you take any one of the three vine-covered doorways out of the tropical room, you will find yourself in a combination classroom, research center. Here is the main work of the greenhouses. Almost all classes in Horticulture use the greenhouse in some way. Courses in greenhouse management and plant propagation are particularly active here.

The girls aren't left out either. A very popular course among Home Economics majors is Horticulture 146, Home Floriculture and Flower Arrangement. The instructors endeavor to make this a very practical as well as enjoyable course, one of the goals being to get your "hands in the dirt" during each class period.

Many of the greenhouse doors are marked with the name of some research project. Research is carried on by members of the staff, either independently or as part of United States Department of Agriculture projects.

A product of research here that is now becoming widespread is a new geranium variety called Pink Cloud which was developed by Professor E. C. Volz. Other present research projects include further work with geranium breeding, rose breeding, lily diseases and pot plant soils. U.S.D.A. projects include work with potatoes and onions.

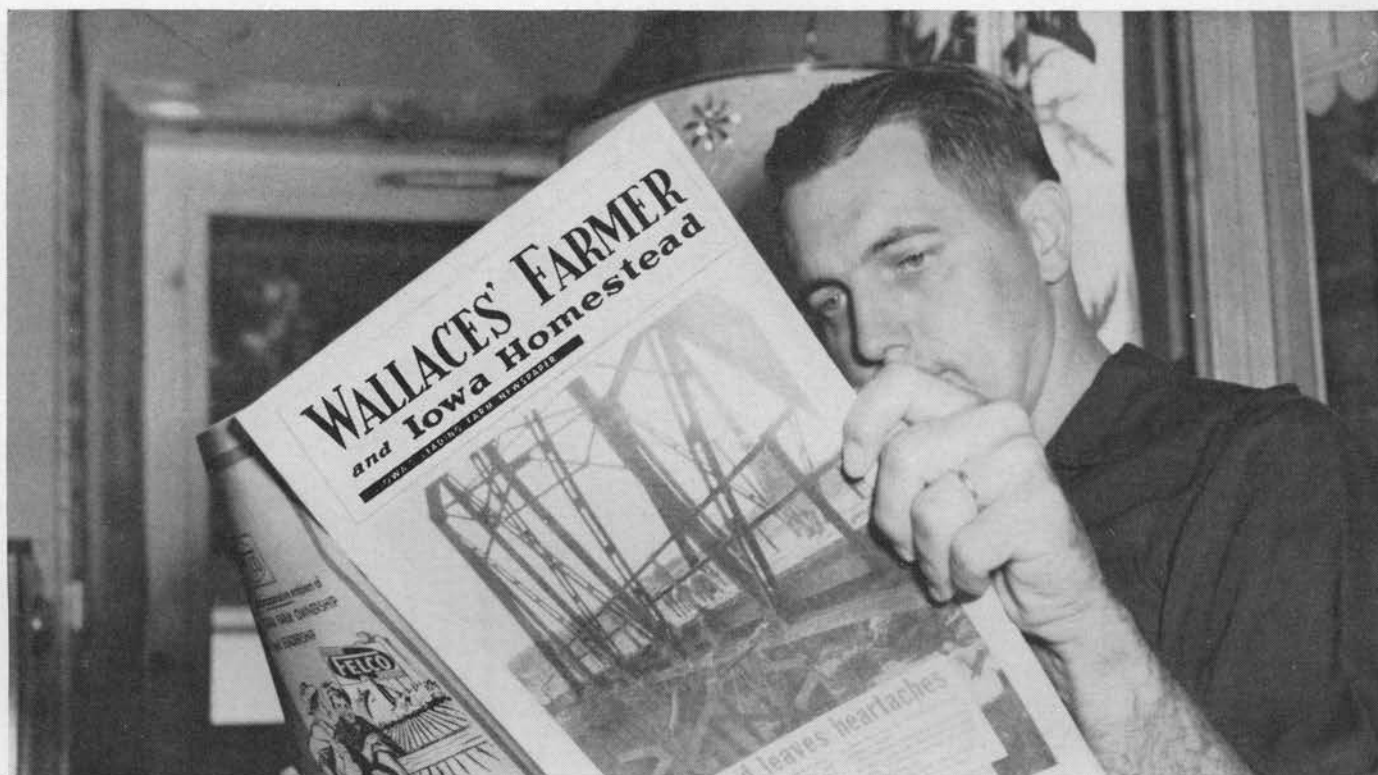
Another minor project of the greenhouse is sales. Only surplus materials are sold in the sales room, and they are not graded. However, it is possible to purchase house plants and cut varieties there at reasonable prices.

The greenhouse is open to visitors from 8 to 11:30 a.m. Monday through Saturday and from 1:10 to 4:10 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Above: One of the most popular items in the greenhouse is the banana tree, here pictured from above. Each stem of this tree will fruit once, die back, and then re-shoot. The fruit stalk comes from the center of the leaf cluster. The banana tree is only one of many tropical fruits and ornamentals at the greenhouse. Right: An employee shifts specimens from small pots to larger ones. This must be done several times during the growing period of most plants in the greenhouse.

Below: Typical of the garden roses which are brought into bloom early for breeding purposes is this beauty. This is done to achieve a better seed set. Many of the roses to be used in current research will be in bloom by the end of February. Rose breeding is the project of Dr. G. J. Buck, Assistant Professor of Horticulture.





A GUIDE...A FRIEND...A SERVICE

... yes, for more than 100 years, Wallaces Farmer has served the farmers of Iowa. Year-round, farm families depend on Wallaces Farmer to bring them up-to-date, practical information on their business of farming.

Wallaces Farmer editors aim to give their readers a better understanding of the new developments in farming practices. Articles in Wallaces Farmer include suggestions for current operations as well as in the months ahead. Farmers depend on Wallaces Farmer for information . . . and they get it!

Iowa farmers choose Wallaces Farmer 4 to 1 over other papers and magazines carrying farming information . . . according to "InFARmation Please #3", an information source study of Iowa farm families by the Statistical Laboratory of Iowa State College.

**WALLACES
FARMER**

DES MOINES



Your Stake in Iowa State's Next 100 Years...

Next 100 years—challenges facing ISC will be even greater than those during its 1st 100 years...

And, you — the ISC student — are the most important factor in the challenge.

We're Confident You Will Get the Job Done

We're sure you will meet this challenge with the aid of competent instructors, extensive research, and serious, hard work. The challenge for ISC is to provide the citizen of Iowa and the rest of the U.S. with a better way of life.

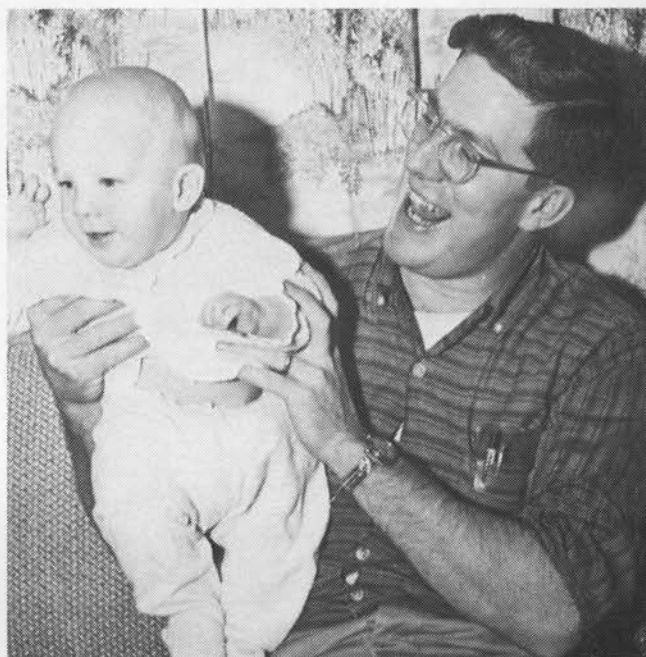
Throughout the years to come, AMES RELIABLE will work with the leaders of ISC in anyway to further progress in Iowa and the U.S.



I Was A Househusband For Nine Months

By Norm Engle

The author and Jeffery, age eight months, who inspired "Househusband." Expecting a baby means many things such as being a critic for the wife's new "tent" clothes and still finding time enough to carry out his regular study habits.



IMPENDING fatherhood is noted for bringing out the incapacabilities and frustrations in men. It's a choice topic for cartoonists. Personally, after having experienced the birth of my first child, I'm inclined to agree with what people say can happen to a man during the long wait.

His wife wants to eat weird combinations of food and expects him to know things even her doctor can't explain. It's my opinion that this is merely the way the little woman shares with us the tremendous job she has ahead. Left to herself she would probably go about her business calmly and serenely, efficiently bringing her little one into the world.

The books say the father-to-be should share in every way he can during the trials and tribulations of pregnancy. So from the day my wife came home and announced, "We're having a baby," I began in my confused, befuddled way to aid her. In the next nine months I experienced a first hand account of nature at work. Abruptly we found ourselves in an entirely different world.

My wife underwent mental and physical changes, becoming depressed, energetic, and moody all at the same time. Many strange notions came into her head.

Fortunately for me, my wife is a healthy individual so I can't sympathize with fellows who are plagued by morning sickness. Friends of mine who had already become fathers told me of contending with cracker

crumbs and corn flakes in bed. Not having these things, I considered myself lucky.

When it came to building "tents," and baby clothes, however, I was on the verge of hair-pulling. No matter where I was I'd be called for an opinion.

What did I know about sewing? Yet, I was required to consult on everything from size to ribbon selection. Because I have an infinite prowess around the kitchen, my wife also considered me an accomplished seamstress.

The next thing I knew, my wife was bringing home vitamins in a baby bottle. I never did discover who they were intended to help, the baby, Doris, or both. I must admit it was a very creative idea by someone as it helped solve the bottle buying problem.

A pregnant woman has an appealing wholesome look to me, but no matter how much I told Doris this, she had to be reassured that her bulging shape was not making her unattractive. The baby grew, and Doris got bigger until it was almost like having a "bull moose" in the house.

A change in size also brought other changes. At the least little assumption that there was movement, I had to come running so I could feel too. Before this ended, I was in shape for a berth on the Olympic track team.

I had made it quite clear with the doctor on our first visit that if he

didn't come through with a boy, he wouldn't get any more of our business. Our last trip to the clinic resulted in chaos. Doris came home saying the doctor told her to come to the hospital Thursday morning to have the baby. I wondered what kind of a quack he must be.

Calling the doctor to find out what was going on, I was told there was nothing to worry about. By some long medical term, he said Doris had a mild case of high blood pressure.

But Doris wasn't to be outguessed by any doctor. She had made up her mind not to wait till Thursday, and about three o'clock she woke me to say she was having pains. I rolled over, told her it wasn't Thursday and assured her she was having hallucinations. Minutes later I found myself driving her to the hospital, the doctor confirming that it was the right time. Luckily, neither of us had a hard time at the hospital. I was in the midst of taking finals at school and spent most of the time in the waiting room studying.

As it turned out, the doctor's first prophecy was correct. We're now the proud and happy parents of a son. It's lucky for the doctor that he came through on his promise too—for it looks as if we'll be doing business with him again soon.

I hope I can stand up as well for the rest as I did for the first. However, if hair pulling is any indication, I still have a lot to go through yet, and a lot of men never do get bald.

THE LATEST FARMING TRENDS

from the pens of America's great men in agriculture . . .

YOURS . . . through

Successful Farming

Successful Farming is proud to share with Iowa State College the state of Iowa as its home base . . . proud of the more than 40 ISC graduates who are members of the Meredith Publishing Company family.

Included in that family is Successful Farming's editor, Dick V. Hanson, ISC, 1948. He joined the company in 1949, and was named executive editor in September, 1955. On Dec. 1, 1957, he was appointed editor, succeeding Kirk Fox, ISC, 1920, who retired and was named editor emeritus. Hanson attended public schools near his parent's farm at Whittemore, Iowa, and graduated in Agricultural Journalism from Iowa State College in 1948. Among organizations in which he is active are Dairy Science Association, Society of Animal Production, and American Ag. Editors Association.

As SUCCESSFUL FARMING has guided your families and other agricultural leaders throughout the heart of America (total circulation, over 1,307, 000), it will serve you.



Dick V. Hanson, Editor
Successful Farming

*Serving the Nation's Best Farm Families in the Agricultural Heart of America
Is the Keynote of the Successful Farming Enterprise.*

MEREDITH PUBLISHING COMPANY

DES MOINES, IOWA

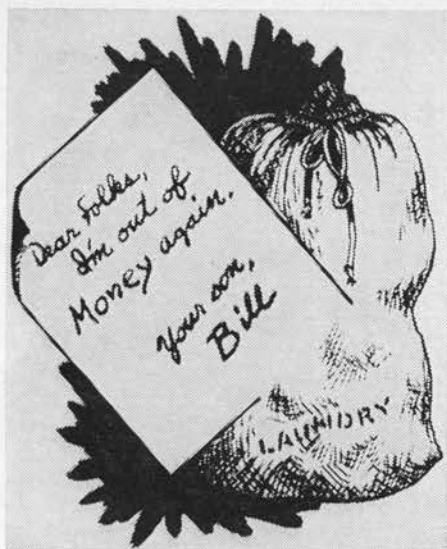
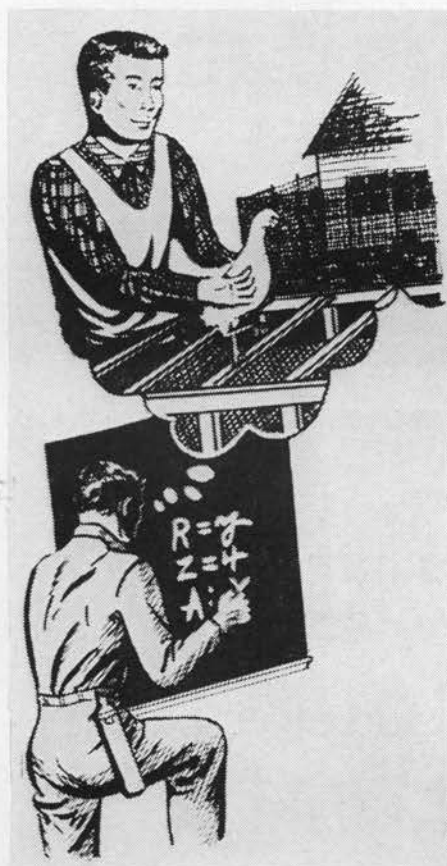
Better Homes
and Gardens

Successful
Farming

WHAT'S AN

AG?

By Eldean Borg



AN AG! What is he? A fellow in bib overalls and strawhat, pitchfork in hand... Not always. The Ag is a mixture of many ingredients. He is seen in different ways by those who "know" him well.

The engineer sees the Ag as "a man without a slide rule." While the engineer is memorizing the boiling temperature of concrete and the relationship of A to x, the Ag can be found studying such interesting things as the number of Leghorn hens allowed on one roost or the fall of the hog price in China resulting from U.S. corn exports to Spain. The engineer constantly ribs the Ag about the "snap" farm courses, but would trade his slide rule to know what transmissible gastro-enteritis really is.

To his roommate, the Ag is the unsolvable problem who leaves his Agronomy soil samples in the middle of the room or trudges into the room with a trouser-cuff filled with weed seed after spending an afternoon lab at the Agronomy farm. Often the roommate can waken from a deep sleep to hear the Ag mumbling something about the chromosomal numbers in Angus bulls.

The Ag as seen by the registrar is the bearer of drop slips during the first two weeks of any quarter. He is also part of the aggregation which causes enrollment to drop during the spring quarter with the explanation, "Dad needs help at home."

The chemistry instructor looks at the Ag and sees someone who demands to know why his major should require chemistry? The instructor also avoids an explanation of chemical fertilizers if there's an Ag in the class in order to save prestige.

The closest contact Mom and Dad have with "their" Ag is a B-I-L-L and the weekly laundry cases which contain some odd looking shirts and trousers called ivy league that "he must have bought at Ames to supplement his Levis and FFA jacket."

The prospective employer looks at an Ag senior and sees a personnel sheet that reads like an issue of the agricultural encyclopedia. There are courses included from every branch of agriculture imaginable and invariably two or three quarters of Genetics 300.

The Ag pictures himself as the most overworked person on the campus. After just four years of school, at Iowa State, he can talk to you about pruning grape vines or the digestive system of a milk cow. He can also tell you the expected progeny from a Holstein-Hereford cross, or the clay content of Clarion-Webster soil.

Often the Ag is the boy who left the farm to go to college to learn all about some business related to agriculture. Upon learning more about the farm, however, he decides to return to the farm and take over the "home forty."

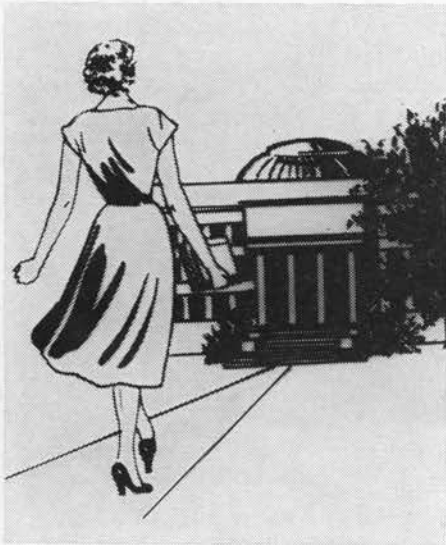
During a five minute visit with an Ag, you'll find he's well-versed on such complicated matters as dating an Iowa State coed, Cardinal Guild, the honor system (and why it won't work), the "Daily", and the art of learning how to sleep through Saturday classes.

The Ag takes jokes from the engineer and the scientist with tongue in cheek and even feels a bit sorry for them because they haven't yet discovered the most interesting, diversified, and rewarding study known to man — that of agriculture.

WHAT'S A

Home Ec?

by Marty Keeney



WHEN IOWA STATE College and one green freshman girl meet, and there's one part dreams of the future and three parts home ec department and a dash of campus moonlight, a home ec major is bound to happen.

A home ec major comes in all shades of assorted colors—white, brown, red, black, and yellow; and tips the scale anywhere from 98 to 200 pounds. Regardless of shape or color, when she puts on her white foods uniform, she is in uniform.

Five friends has every home ec major; her hopes, her hair net, her test file, her lab partner, and her

diploma. Five enemies has every home ec; eight o'clocks, mid-term slips, pop quizzes, alarm clocks, and the gal whose tests are always two points higher.

A home ec is a "Jill" of all trades. She is a bacteriologist, a physicist, a chemist, a psychologist, a sociologist, and an interior decorator, a costume designer, and artist and blue-ribbon cook.

She can repair a toaster, distinguish between a burner and a unit, analyze a sibling rivalry, braise a pot-roast, construct or demolish a pizza, and be kissed under a campanile.

A home ec likes Saturday nights, quarter breaks, movies, new clothes, novels, food, babies and kittens, ball games and men. She detests Saturday morning classes, final week, old clothes, room cleaning and midnight oil burning.

A home ec has a desk full of half-used tempera paints, old calorie charts, T & C books, campus calendars, history texts, old physics tests, letters tied in blue ribbon, empty coke bottles, and gum wrappers.

A home ec is at ease in maroon gym shorts and tennis shoes or in a black cocktail dress and silver slippers. She can discuss the world situation or the price of cabbage. She can prepare a meal fit for a king, then ruin your appetite by telling you its mineral content. She can play bridge as well as she can memorize the functions of the cerebral cortex.

She knows as she leaves the campus with her diploma under her arm whether she develops new food from coal tar or feeds a hungry hoard of five, she can compete in a man's world in a woman's way.

A home ec is, by necessity, an efficiency expert. She has learned by bitter experience to plan, control, and evaluate her time. She can sandwich a haircut between an English mid-term and a Monday night basketball game. She can cram for a Lab test while designing a poster for the next meeting of the Home Ec. Education Club.

A home ec is well-rounded in many ways. She is exposed to the arts as she attends the Messiah at Christmas or the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at the Armory. As she tastes her way through souffles and pies during her many hours of foods courses, she becomes well-rounded at the waistline.

To an Engineer, a home ec is an unmathematical creature with a head full of recipes and pattern layouts. To an Ag, a home ec is a feather-brain who doesn't realize that the wool that she sheds in fibers lab comes from an animal. To the science major, a home ec is someone who thinks beakers are for boiling coffee. To a vet med student a home ec is a physiologist who thinks a humerus is funny. But Ag or Scientist, he knows that a home ec is what he's looking for—a perfect wife.

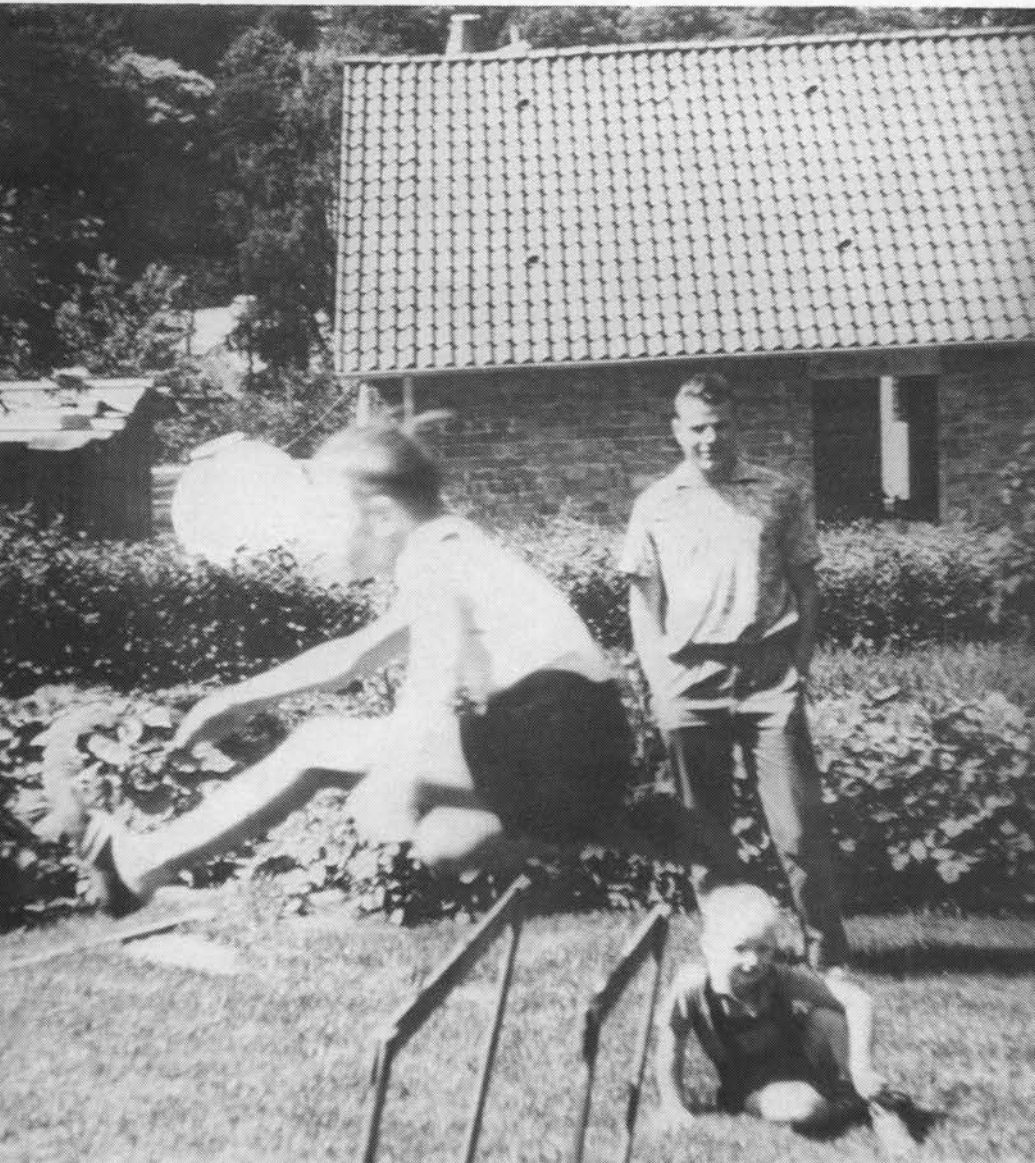




Shorts, leather suspenders, and school books carried in leather knapsacks are often seen.

by Sandra Cruickshank

Sports are important to youngsters both in and out of school. Here my ten year old brother leaps a homemade hurdle, one of a set of three he has put together for fun and practice on nice afternoons.



Meet the Go as Farmers

GERMANY ... America ... so alike and yet so different. For two months this summer I lived with a family in Germany under the Experiment in International Living, a program based on the conviction that personal relationships between people are the foundation for international understanding.

I lived as the daughter of a German family, learning how to think and act as they do, growing to appreciate their values and their way of life. Housekeeping and marketing were done each morning. Dairy products, vegetables, and bakery goods are bought in different shops. Each family has a vegetable garden, some fruit, and flowers.

Much of what we ate came from our garden. Other foods we could buy cheaply from relatives in the country. The only refrigerator we had was the pantry. In preparing a meal, everything was placed on the table on serving plates. These are put back in the pantry after each meal, and when the supply runs low, more are added.

For each meal, we had three different kinds of bread with tomatoes, two kinds of sausage, cheese, and bacon strips. The bread was spread with butter and the topping added. This open face style is eaten with a fork. At breakfast we had homemade jam. Lunch was usually the hot meal of the day with cooked vegetables or soup and meat which could be veal or any one of a variety of wursts. At supper we had hard boiled eggs. My

German People and Friends

family bought 72 eggs every two weeks from a small egg farm in the country. At meals it was quite proper to let the hand and wrist of your left hand rest on the table. In fact, the hostess may think you don't appreciate her meal if you don't have both hands on the table!

Cleaning house was as simple as fixing a meal. The entire process of dusting, sweeping the floor, airing and making the beds, and cleaning the bathroom took about one hour each Thursday morning. Friday the kitchen was scrubbed and the shelves cleaned and straightened. Saturday the living and dining rooms were swept and dusted.

Because of the rains this summer, most of the crops in our area had to be harvested by hand. Some of

the grass crops had been hit so badly that they were down and not worth much. Most of the smaller villages own farm machinery on a cooperative basis.

The farms are made up of plots five to seven acres. The farmer will own several unconnected plots. The reason for this is that through the years, the land is passed on to children and grandchildren who split it up and pass it on to their children. The land is a part of the family and the people would rather work land their ancestors had farmed than to divide the land proportionately.

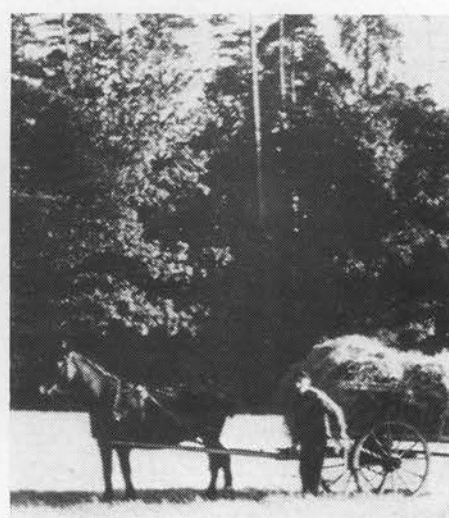
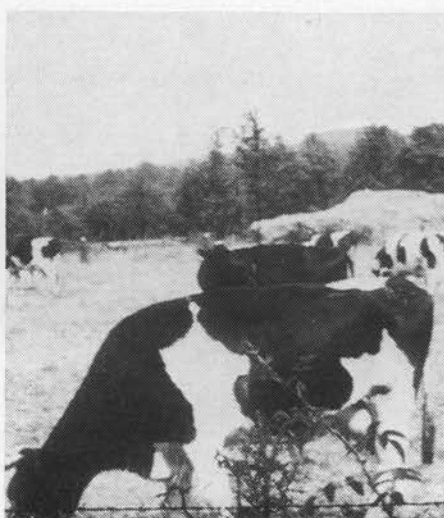
Because of the low and level topography of the country in the north running into the Alps in the south, there is a difference in agriculture. Most evident to the traveler



A German farmer and his horse are enjoying a rare pause in the day's work. The net over the horse's ears guard against flies.

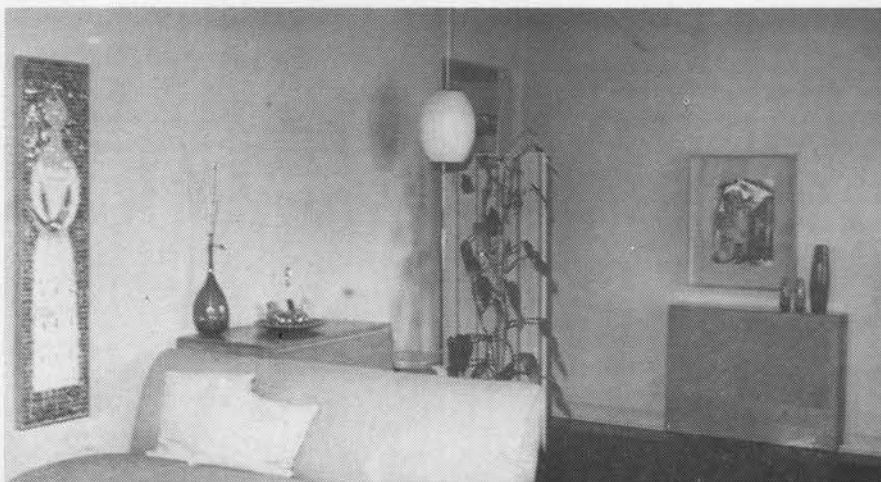
(Turn to page 24)

These agricultural pictures are similar to American rural scenes except for the hand work. Often there is a Holstein cow hitched to the wagon instead of a horse and hand tools are used instead of motor-driven machines.





Miss Edna O'Bryan relaxes in her apartment. Miss O'Bryan's apartment is proof that she practices what she preaches about beauty through simplicity and good taste.



Careful planning of small details can do much to create the desired feeling in any room. Miss O'Bryan has made effective use of simple screens, a Japanese lantern and colored bottles.

Create Beauty With Both Inside . . .

by Jill Gaylord

Home Economics Sophomore

BE IT APARTMENT or house, the first home of the career person or young married couple is usually small. A limited budget often adds to the furnishing and decorating problem. Lack of space and financial resources is limiting, but also it can provide real incentive for the use of ingenuity and careful purchasing.

Positive proof of creativity in decorating comes from a visit to the home of Miss Edna O'Bryan, Department of Applied Art. In decorating her home her aim was to create something individual rather than expensive. Her home is one of inconspicuous and quiet good taste achieved through simple lines and quiet colors. These remain pleasing to the eye for much longer than do elaborate or startling effects, Miss O'Bryan explains.

Miss O'Bryan's first suggestion for decorating a small home is to use a unified color scheme throughout. A change in color or value creates a line, and lines break up a space, making it seem smaller than it actually is. In her home, Miss O'Bryan used a light gray wall with yellow and some greenish blue. The effect of spaciousness is achieved not only by the continuity of wall color, but also because it is light and neutral.

In furniture selection, Miss O'Bryan suggests you choose inexpensive pieces of good design. The first home is usually temporary, and you will want new furniture when you move to a larger home.

The furniture for a small home should be small

in scale. Large, heavy pieces will dominate the room and make it appear smaller. Well designed furniture may be found at low prices by the person who is willing to take time to shop around for pieces employing basic art principles.

Unusual draperies or curtains are relatively easy and inexpensive to sew. You can create an original effect with an unusual fabric or applied design. Miss O'Bryan's living room draperies employ a repeated design of a flat tassle of white yarn on a loosely woven yellow fabric. They are simple, yet striking.

The use of strategically placed screens, rather than an actual wall or door, blocks the view into a room or private area without cutting up the space too much. Miss O'Bryan uses two which are simply constructed of boards nailed together to form an accordion pleated structure and then painted — both clever and inexpensive. Another effect can be created by covering wooden frames with fabric or wallpaper and hinging several of these frames together.

These small details do much to give a room the desired mood or feeling. A comment on the two graceful, solid-colored Japanese lanterns suspended from the ceiling in her bedroom brought a suggestion that a white lantern can effectively replace the ordinary-looking glass bowl covering most ceiling lights.

Once you begin thinking, you can come up with unusual ideas of your own. Let your living quarters reflect your ingenuity and abilities, always remembering that simple good taste is your goal.

A LITTLE planning, a small area around the house, and some time in the summer added together can give you a delightful garden for the home you hope to have in the not-too-distant future.

The Ted Sands of Ames have one of those gardens that stops the passer-by for a second look. The Sands, who live on a corner lot of a regular city street, have one-half acre of unique and colorful flowers and plants throughout the growing season.

The Sands' half acre was a field of tall grass when they moved there 20 years ago, but each year they have expanded their garden until now they have 10 flower beds and a host of interesting plants. Changes continue to be made, even if just a border expansion.

The Sands have color in their informal garden, which is a square developing into an "L," from the time the first bulbous flower blooms in the spring until the last chrysanthemum withers away in the autumn winds. The beds are planted so that when one group of flowers dies another group carries on.

Brightly colored roses, daisies, and petunias catch the passer-by's eye in the summer in the front area while chrysanthemums carry the color into the fall.

Around the square in the back yard are beds that have tulips, Japanese and Siberian iris, Oriental poppies, roses, and peonies in the spring followed by glads, zinnias and dahlias in the summer. The Sands again use chrysanthemums to achieve color in the fall.

Around the house are more flower varieties including maderia, which has small white flowers, phlox, which has a light violet blossom, baby's breath, which is a tiny light blue flower, and four o'clocks, which, like the name implies, have four red-purple petals which open late in the afternoon. For borders, violets, which resemble small pansies, ageratum, a light blue-violet flower, and chives, the edible onion-like plant are used.

A new addition to the garden is a patio, the scene of many summer barbeques. To complete this setting the Sands have added pink window geraniums and a grapefruit plant placed in a tub. The grapefruit plant grew from a small seed from one of the family member's breakfast fruit.

Twenty years ago, in thinking of the future, one of the first things the Sands planted was trees—four apple, one cherry, a blue spruce, and a Douglas fir. Today these trees are quite stately and the fruit trees save on the grocery bill during the year. They have added other shrubs, a crab-apple tree, and black maple, which turns a deep yellow in the fall.

This picturesque garden doesn't just "happen" each season. Although a lot of the planning comes from experience, the Sands also use various magazines, books, and college publications on gardening for new ideas. After the plans are formulated Mr. Sands orders seed from catalogues and buys the remaining plants from the local nursery.

The real work begins in the spring with the spade, the hoe, the spray can, and time handy. Mr. Sands spends about an hour each morning working in the garden, as well as, Saturday afternoons—but this is his hobby.

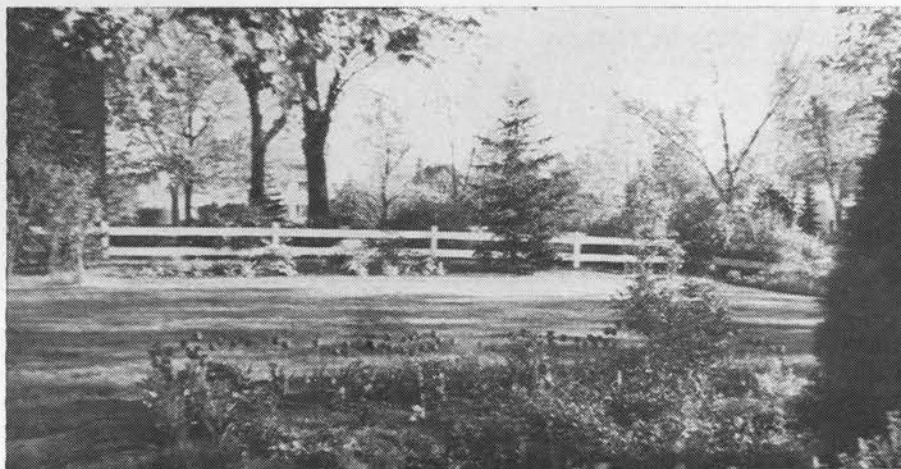
Perhaps you will want to investigate the possibilities that your future home's grounds will offer and will want to make your home an outdoor living room of color and interest. It takes only a little planning and some Saturday afternoons.

Simplicity and Outside



Above:
The Ted Sands, 604 Agg, have created exterior beauty on their corner lot with careful planning and hard work.

Right:
The Sands' one-half acre is planted and arranged so that as one season passes to another the garden is always a colorful setting for backyard picnics and get-togethers.



by Jackie Andre
Home Economics Junior



Few people realize the various steps that are involved in getting the raw product to the consumer.

MARKETING Investigates

By Ken Krause

FARM PRODUCTS rise a great deal in value as they move from the farm to the consumer, because of the cost of marketing services required to get them to consumers. On the average, the costs of such services make up more than half of the prices consumers pay for farm products.

Farmers, marketing firms, and consumers have a sharp interest in these costs—the farmer because of their effect on his sales; consumers because higher food prices can pinch their purchases and pocketbook.

Marketing costs have risen year by year for more than a decade. This trend poses a major question. Can new cost-savings be found to offset or slow down this rise, or will retail prices of farm products continue upward to the point of restricting sales? You as a college graduate may work in one of the areas of cost-savings.

For instance you may work as a research scientist in quality control. Quality is one of the major keys to success in marketing farm commodities.

It affects prices, sales volume of marketing, and the consumer's decision to buy or not to buy a particular product.

But quality is an elusive thing. The quality of a product may be high at the time of harvest by the farmer, but be greatly reduced by the time it goes through the marketing chain.

Here, you as a research scientist would be concerned with one of three major areas of study—all related to reducing spoilage. These methods are:

- 1) Developing methods for preventing and controlling insects and microorganisms that attack farm products in marketing channels.

- 2) Avoiding damage and spoilage by finding improved methods of handling, packaging, and holding products in storage, transit, and distribution.

- 3) Finding ways of measuring quality in agricultural products that lead to better and more accurate grading.

Quality losses occur in most commodities throughout the marketing process. Many of these losses are of a biological nature caused by diseases or insects that attack the product after it has been produced. Losses are also caused by chemical and physical changes within the food itself, influenced by temperature, humidity, and other factors.

During the past several years, marketing research scientists have proved that a significant part of the spoilage loss suffered in the marketing processes can be prevented or controlled. It's easy to see that the more spoilage that occurs, the higher will be the cost of marketing farm products.

Research that leads to ways and means of reducing this spoilage

means a higher quality product in retail stores that is more attractive and satisfying to the consumer. This is a goal of both producers and marketers.

Marketing research working on spoilage control include pathologists who study decay, spotting discoloration, and other types of spoilage in



Homemaker and Agriculturist

RESEARCH QUALITY LOSS

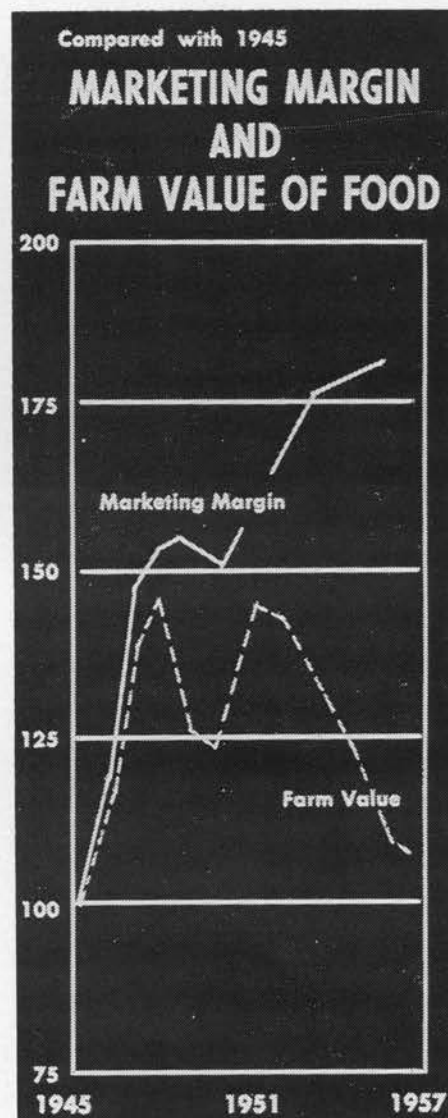
This graph illustrates the cost of marketing services compared to that of farm value. It is readily seen that the value of the raw product rises a great deal from the time it leaves the farm to the time it reaches the consumer. On the average the cost of marketing services make up more than half of the price that consumers will have to pay.

marketing channels; horticulturists and engineers, who study temperature, humidity and other requirements of fruit and vegetables in storage and transit; and others who study the chemical and physical changes that lead to quality reduction of plant and animal products after they leave the farm.

Entomologists work on methods to prevent insect damage in marketing, and chemists are employed to work on new insecticides and residue problems in handling farm products. Still other specialists study grading, washing, drying, and packaging to determine the causes of mechanical damage done by machinery.

Packaging materials and types of packages are studied to determine their protective qualities. Loss of grade in processed turkeys, for example, is of serious economic concern to turkey processors. Reasons for the losses are many. Too often bruises, broken bones, and torn skins result from struggles of the birds during their removal from coops or during shackling, sticking, and bleeding. To reduce losses from these causes, researchers have recommended completely immobilizing the birds by gassing them with carbon dioxide in the processing line.

Tremendous interest has been aroused in the grain trade by recent tests that demonstrate how fumigants can be distributed uniformly through a mass of grain by adapting mechanical aeration systems to circulate the gas. Coupled with the elimination of the age old process of turning the grain by moving it physically through the air, this discovery can be of major importance in reducing storage costs of grain and at the same time maintaining its quality.



Another area of marketing research that you might work in is concerned with up-to-date facilities, equipment, layout, and work methods in order to hold down the costs of handling at each step in the marketing channel.

In their path from the farm to the consumer, farm products move through a succession of facilities—packing sheds, livestock auctions, grain elevators, processing plants, storage houses, wholesale food distribution. Such facilities must be in the right place, properly designed, adequate in size, and properly equipped and operated.

As production areas change, volume increases, transportation methods shift, and wage rates go up. Old market facilities must be modified and new facilities built.

The area of marketing research is fabulous. It's up to you to choose a particular phase and train yourself for it.

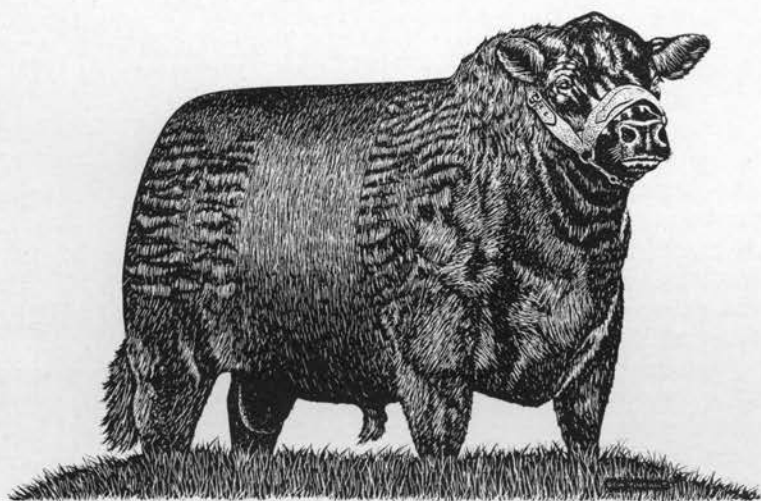




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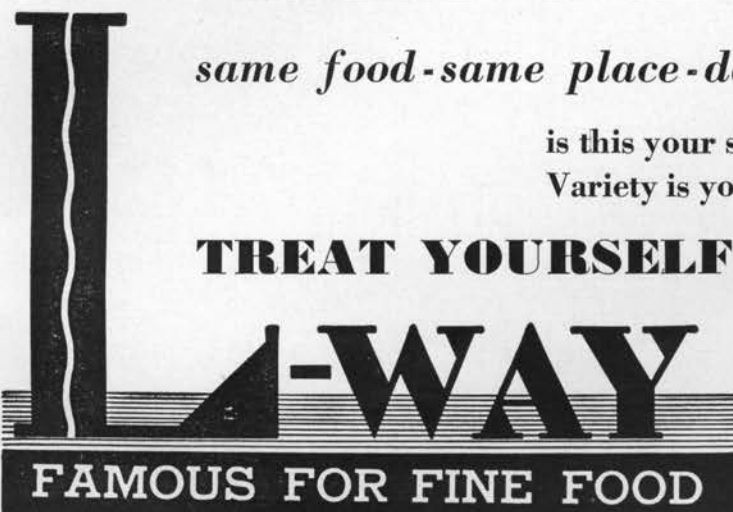
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is the fact that the farmer in the north has Holstein cows while the one in the south has Brown Swiss. The cows compare on a high level to our average farm herd. However, the Brown Swiss are a little different in conformation. They have more of the beef characteristics than our good dairy cows do. The majority of the bull calves are sold as vealers while the heifers are kept in the family herd.

Northern Germany lists potatoes, and sugar beets as important products while southern Germany specializes in vineyards. The grass crops of rye, wheat, barley, oats, and hay are important all over the country.

Germany has many hogs, but few

sheep. Poultry products are largely imported.

Most of the families I talked to have lost faith in politics. Because their parents were promised so much by Hitler and all they got was a war ravaged country, the young Germans are determined not to have the same thing happen to them. Of the 11 young people whom I knew only I would bring up the subject of politics. Only half of the others knew enough for a discussion.

The first week I was there we discussed integration, education, music, and the comparative economic systems. Visiting in the schools, I discussed American sports, TVA, gangsters, and why I was in Germany.

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Please Pass the Popcorn!

by Donna Read

Home Economics Sophomore

A BOWL OF POPCORN and a crisp apple has become as popular a combination as pork and beans; but here are some ideas to change that food cliché into a unique entertaining treat.

First some facts about the varieties of popcorn available and the popping ability of the corn.

Yellow and white popcorn are the two main types available on the market. The white hybrid popcorn is free of the hull and usually more tender than the yellow variety, but the yellow hybrid is popular on the market, too.

The popping ability or the volume of popcorn produced is found to vary due to the moisture content of the corn. The problem of the homemaker is to maintain the desired moisture content (14% for the highest popping volume) of the popcorn. The corn should be stored in the home in an air-tight container such as a covered fruit jar and kept in a cool, dry place.

In preparing ordinary popcorn you get best results when adding three times as much popcorn as cooking (salad) oil. Heat oil to from 350-400 degrees Fahrenheit before adding the corn and continue to heat until corn is popped.

To keep your popcorn "file" up to date, here are some old and new ideas to serve your guests when they say "Please, pass the popcorn."

MARSHMALLOW POPCORN BALLS

- 6 tbsp. popcorn
- marshmallows
- 2 tbsp. butter

Melt marshmallows in butter. Pour over popcorn and form into balls.

SUGAR POPCORN

- 2 tbsp. lard
- 4 tbsp. sugar
- 6 tbsp. popcorn

Heat lard and sugar. Add popcorn and pop as for regular popcorn. Use a lower temperature to keep the sugar from turning dark and bitter. Properly prepared this popcorn has a light sugar coating and is crisp.

MOLASSES POPCORN BALLS

- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup molasses
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup corn syrup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vinegar
- 1 tbsp. butter
- 1 qt. popped corn

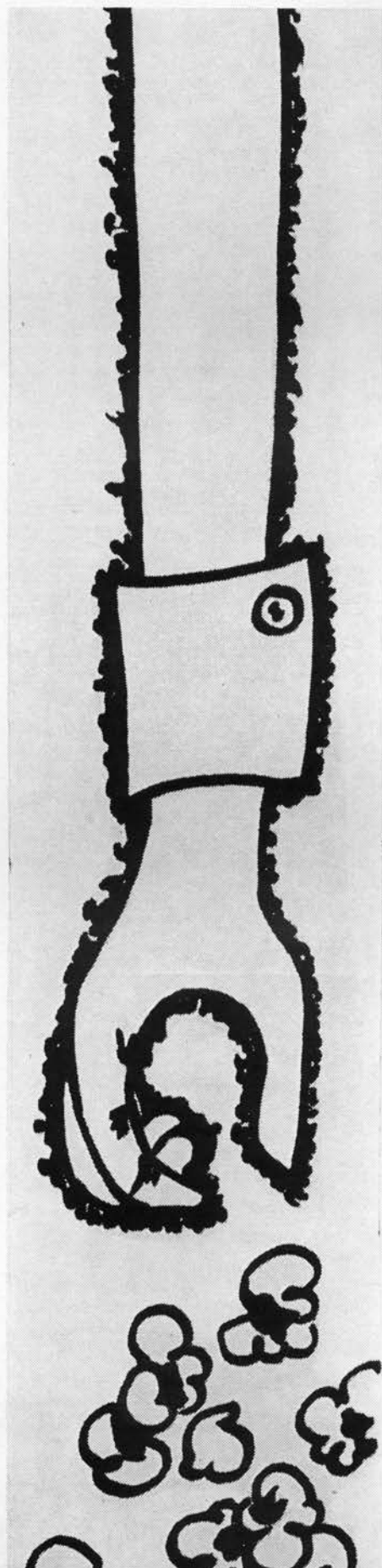
Cook molasses, corn syrup, vinegar over direct heat to 275° F, or until a drop in cold water becomes brittle. Remove syrup from heat and add butter. Pour over popped corn. Let stand a few minutes. Shape into 6 balls.

CHOCOLATE POPCORN

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chocolate syrup
- 1 qt. popped corn

Pour chocolate syrup over hot popped corn. Try this for a most unusual flavor treat.

Since popcorn is not quite so tasty when cold here are some ideas for left-over popcorn. Some like to add milk to left-over popcorn and eat it as cereal. Some use popcorn with parmesian cheese as a colorful garnish for hot soups. You may also use the left-over corn in creating centerpieces and other table decorations. Popcorn can even be used to send your fragile pastries safely to some far off destination. When sending fragile cakes to friends, pack in cellophane and place in box adding popcorn to fill spaces and to prevent slipping and sliding around in the box.



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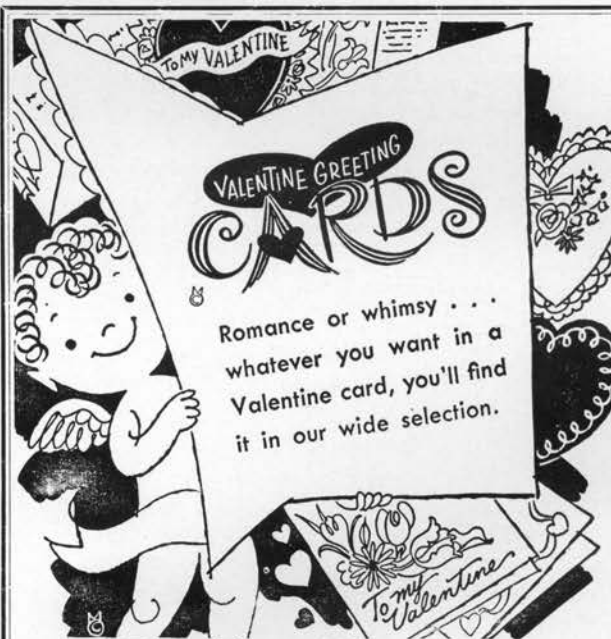


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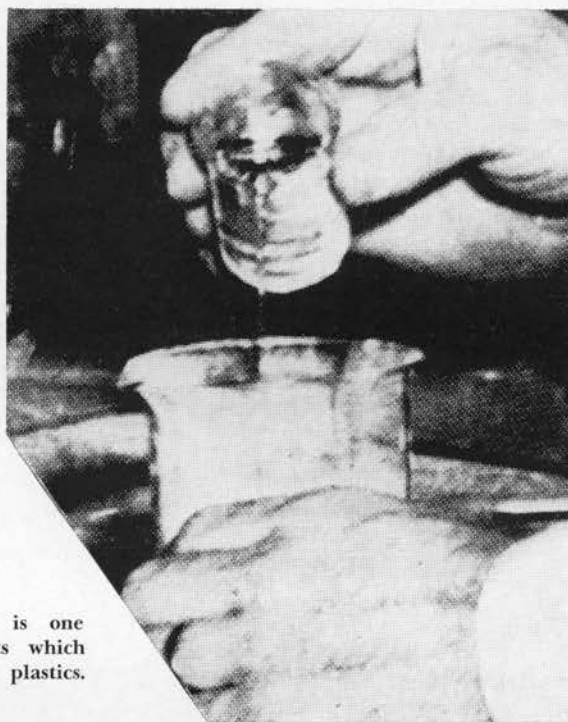
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Some new-fangled uses for

Ag Waste Products

By Jim Stayner

Distilled animal fat is one of the waste products which is being added to plastics.



PEANUTS ARE used in a variety of foods and can usually be identified by taste. But, not too many people recognize cloth made out of peanut hulls.

Former agricultural waste products such as casein, peanut hulls, and the short fibers left on cottonseeds after ginning are now being utilized for protein to make artificial fibers.

Even dairy and beef cattle are being fed products made from the former waste products of the citrus industry.

One of the most recent plans advanced for utilizing surplus grain is to convert it to ethyl alcohol for use in internal combustion engines.

Why do we need to discover these uses for waste products from agricultural industries? Many of our natural resources and raw material supplies have been reduced alarmingly. Some natural resources, like wood, require many years for replenishment. Centuries are needed to produce coal and petroleum, but agricultural residues are renewed annually in the production of food, feed and fiber.

Other agricultural residues are the materials that remain after the desired grain, seed, fruit or primary fiber has been removed from a plant. Here again, fibers for cloth can be made from such wastes as straw, stalks and even nutshells.

More than 400,000 tons of straw are used in the Middle West each

year to produce strawboard for corrugating. This strawboard is used for protecting glassware and other delicate articles during shipment. Ground corn meal is used in many soaps, particularly hand soaps to increased their dirt-removing efficiency.

About 400,000 tons of seed-flax is processed annually to provide the paper for practically all of the cigarette paper used in this country. Paper with excellent surface and printing characteristics is now being made from wheat and rye straw.

Inedible wastes of the poultry industry are being converted into foods which contain food values similar to those of large meat animals. In the past these wastes have had a limited use as fertilizer, and in the pharmaceutical and industrial fields.

Science has now opened the way for these poultry wastes to be used for such things as adhesives, foams for fighting oil fires, plastics and agents for binding rubber cement to cellulose. The offal of the poultry packing houses can also be used for hog feed, food for cats and dogs, and for fur animals. Proper blending of poultry viscera can be made for use as a substitute for horse meat in feeds.

Corncocks have caused disposal problems to midwest farmers recently. Oil and bottle gas have replaced the "cob-burner" stoves and tank heaters on most farms. Ground corncocks can now be used for cleaning furs because of their high oil absorbing capacity.

The treated lint fibers mesh and help to reinforce the other ingredients in paper.



Summer Extension Trainees

by Gail Devens

Home Economics Sophomore



Their Classroom is Iowa

WHAT IS IT to be an extension trainee for a summer in one of Iowa's counties?

It's helping 4-H members give a demonstration that wins a blue ribbon at the state fair.

It's finding your pajamas on top of the flagpole at 4-H camp.

It's meeting dozens of families eager to learn and accept what you say.

It's learning the "ropes" of extension from a county extension director, a youth assistant or a home economist.

Ask Jeannine Buehler, H. Ec. Sr., what it was like last summer in Grundy County as a trainee, and that's what she'll tell you. Or, ask any of the 40 Home Economics or Agriculture juniors who worked in counties throughout Iowa as extension trainees, and their answers probably wouldn't be too different.

When a trainee goes into a county at the beginning of a summer it doesn't take long to feel right at home, Jeannine says. She was welcomed right into all the community activities.

She found that her work also gave her no time to feel ill at ease. Soon after Jeannine arrived in the county, the full-time home economist took a two-week trip, and Jeannine assumed her duties as well as learned her own job.

A common expression describing extension is "your county is your classroom." Extension personnel are "extending" Iowa State College to the people in the state of Iowa, and this large-scale teaching program takes extension workers into every home and to every family of a county.

Jeannine did some of her extending by helping 4-H girls with their demonstrations. As the director of these productions she was on hand with information concerning facts and techniques of demonstrating. She said it was a real thrill to see some of the girls she had helped win blue ribbons at the state fair. One experience didn't seem as bright when two girls completed their demonstration, turned

around and promptly tipped a dishpan full of water over the stage. A few consoling words and a blue ribbon helped to ease the embarrassment.

Jeannine found that "extending" also included writing columns for newspapers and other publications. She became acquainted with radio through interviews and discussions. Other trainees completely or partially planned programs for television.

Having regular office hours was something new to Jeannine. While in the office she learned of other phases of extension—filling out records, resources available from the college or in the county office, the meaning of extension law, and extension philosophies.

Each trainee must take on a special project during the summer. She must plan the project from the beginning, taking care of all arrangements, correspondence, and preparations. Jeannine was responsible for the style show in her county. She planned each detail with a smooth final performance in mind.

A part of each summer is 4-H Camp. Jeannine found it was a different experience to go as a trainee. But her problems in leading singing or discussions, or teaching were doubled, for the first morning of camp she opened her mouth to speak and nothing happened. A severe case of laryngitis left her with little to say. Happily, her voice returned in time for 4-H convention.

Her experience ranged from working with the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) student who was staying in the county to making stall cards for animal exhibits at the county fair. She worked with 4-H'ers, parents, judges, and extension personnel. She talked to hundreds through a radio broadcast and met people on personal visits to homes. She slept through a rain storm in a tent at 4-H Camp and hunted for her pajamas in a dorm at Iowa State College.

What is it to be an extension trainee?

It's fun, work, and experience packed into one.



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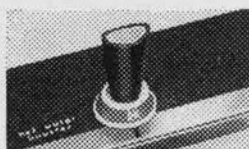
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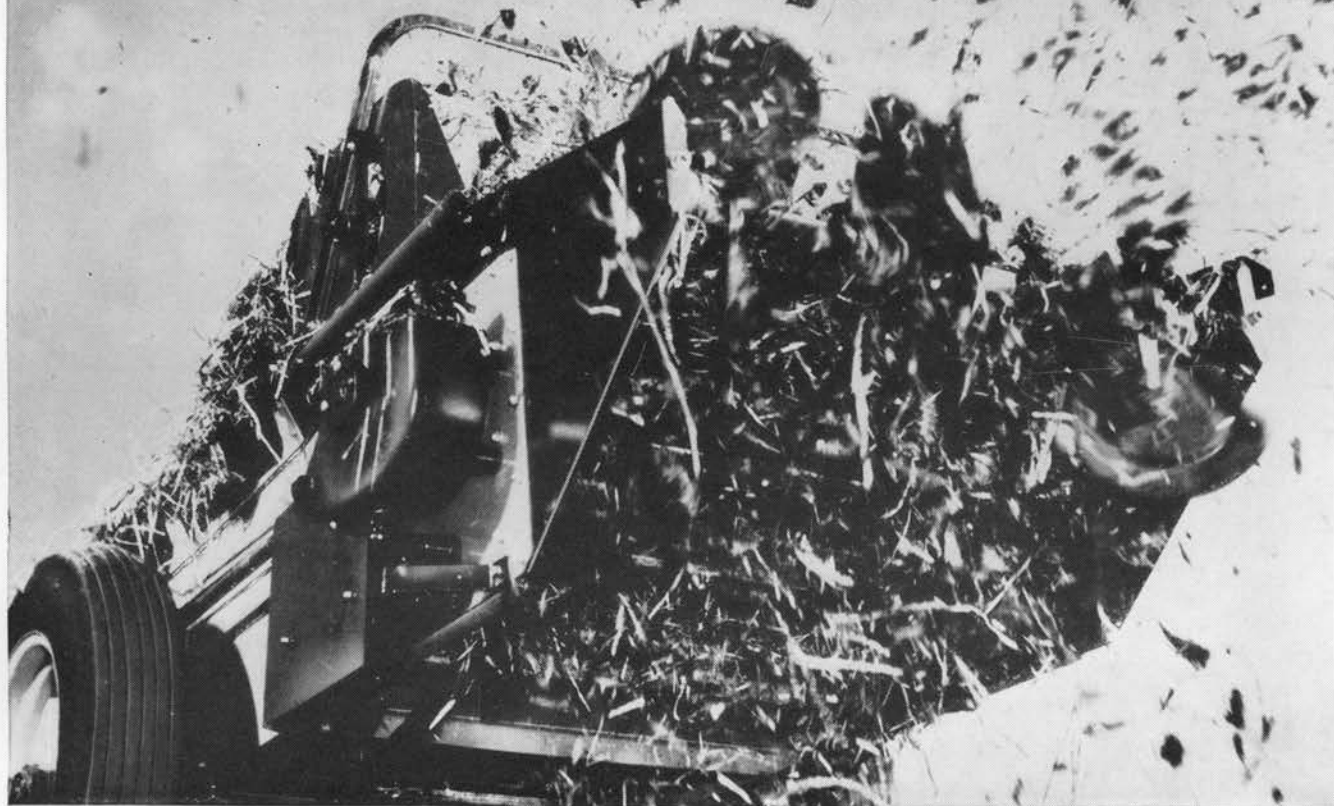
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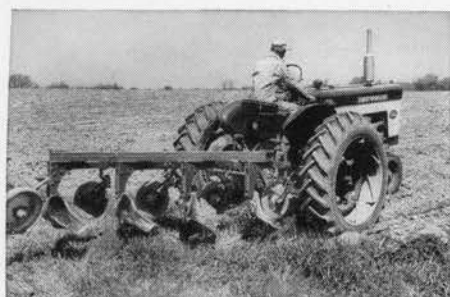
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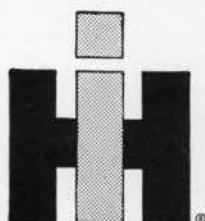
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